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| 7 8 | UNITED STATES | DISTRICT COURT |
| 9 | WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA | |
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| 11 | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | |
| 12 | Plaintiff, | Case No. CR05-5546FDB |
| 13 | v. FRANK J. GOMEZ, | ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS |
| 14 | Defendant. | INDICTMENT |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Before the Court is the motion of Defendant Frank J. Gomez to dismiss with prejudice the | |
| 17 | superseding indictment in this case. Defendant is charged with being a felon in possession of | |
| 18 | ammunition in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). Defendant contends that his three prior | |
| 19 | convictions do not qualify as predicate offenses under § 922(g)(1) because he did not receive | |
| 20 | sentences in excess of one year. | |
| 21 | I. | |
| 22 | This Court has previously addressed and rejected, in <u>United States v. Henderson</u> , No. CR05- | |
| 23 | 5159FDB, the same argument that Defendant is making here. Although the same issue is now before | |
| 24 | the Ninth Circuit in <u>United States v. Murillo</u> , No. 04-30508 (9 th Cir.), unless the Ninth Circuit issues | |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | ORDER - 1 | |

a contrary decision in that case, the Court finds no reason to depart from its analysis in Henderson.¹ 1 Defendant's claims here are rejected for the same reason the Court rejected Henderson's 2 3 claims. The crimes of which Defendant Gomez was previously convicted had statutory maximum penalties in excess of one year. Therefore, under the plain meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1), each 4 crime was "punishable by a term exceeding one year." In addition, Defendant's claims are rejected 5 due to the equal protection problems that will arise between defendants convicted of predicate 6 7 felonies in different states with differing sentencing regimes. 8 ACCORDINGLY, 9 IT IS ORDERED: 10 (1) Defendant's motion to dismiss indictment (Dkt.#23) is **DENIED**. 11 DATED this 13th day of September, 2005. 12 13 14 FRANKLIN D. BURGESS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 ¹Prior to the signing of this Order, the Ninth Circuit issued its decision in Murillo, holding 23 that "the maximum sentence that makes a prior conviction under state law a predicate offense 24 remains, after Blakely, the potential maximum sentence defined by the applicable state criminal statute, not the maximum sentence which could have been imposed against the particular defendant

for his commission of that crime according to the state's sentencing guidelines."

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